

We Are Against Corruption

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Abstract: This article is about how people knowingly and unknowingly commit corruption in life and how to correct these mistakes.

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1. Introduction

We live in a world where the word “corruption” comes from everywhere. He is talked about on TV screens, written about in the media, he was actively discussed on the Internet. But few people know what that means .So, first we analyze the concept of corruption.

2. Main part

The word corruption in Latin translation means “corruption, corruption”. Ojegov puts this concept in his dictionary: Corruption is ethical, illegal corruption of officials and politicians is enrichment, bribery, theft and joining the mafia structures. In other words, this improper execution or selfish motives stem from the inability of officials to perform their duties. What types of corruption are there? Can it be "good"? Are we fighting corruption to the best of our ability? The most common form of corruption today is corruption. Bribery is the requisites of anything and the fault of providing services or a competitive advantage. The second view is the theft of budget money in terms of distribution. These are at most two of the best examples of bribery. In our time, it is impossible to imagine life without bribing officials, officials, in a word, those who have any power or authority.

The phenomenon of corruption is so deeply rooted in modern society that most of us live with an understanding of what this process is. Now imagine that all this is happening everywhere. Even if you don't, you don't have to imagine because it's actually happening. Let's try to live a person's life from birth to death and try to figure out how many times we come across the concept of corruption along the way, as well as how to overcome this “greedy beast”. The first thing she encounters when she is born is the eyes of a good uncle or aunt who actually helped give birth to the baby. And, of course, the parents, in gratitude for the good work, bring an envelope with nettle paper money. You can say, “It's from a pure heart, and it's not a bribe at all!”, But I'll answer you, “a bribe, a real bribe!”. After all, a real doctor never takes money from a patient because that's what he does day in and day out and gets paid. So we met the first corrupt officers, and that was the category of animals in the white coat. Trust Then listen, in most cities of the Russian Federation, doctors charge patients, and sometimes doctors focus primarily on those who pay for "free" medical services. The worst thing in this situation is that a person who really needs urgent care may not have enough time. The doctor will focus on those who pay the most. Once faced with this system, a person realizes that it is easier to pay than to lose health. Unfortunately, the phrase “Health cannot be bought with money” remains relevant. So why aren't we active So we paid “for health”. But then, you have to organize the child in the state park. And here they tell you, "Sorry, there's nothing we can't do. There are no seats." And then the parents have to “lubricate” someone and thereby give a large amount of money. People are happy to be annoyed by this, but in this case they cannot take the child to the garden and if so, the child is responsible for the “courage” of the parents, i.e. their child rots, is humiliated, he takes revenge. Therefore, we again decide not to disturb the primary child, not to develop normally, and to pay the poor mother to work in order to save money, because soon her school is expecting a child. I think now another bribe is required for a child to sit in this school. And now, imagine the hassle of eleven years behind and you face a new USE problem so you don't have to pay more. They have been talking for a long time about improving this system of exams, but the point is that if you want to go to a prestigious university later, you will have to pay again. Everything is the same with student times.

I'm not talking about every educational institution, in most cases everything is just that: you come to the exam, you answer, you have a ticket and suddenly the teacher says you won't take the test. Even though you were in all the lectures, you did your homework regularly and spent long nights non-stop during your lecture in accounting. But the thing is, this is your teacher, maybe a bribe taker, and you pay again. Well, here you are, graduating from college. What made you happy Do you think you don't

have to pay now And no! This is just the beginning. Imagine you can't work on one interview, they say you don't have enough experience, on the other hand you don't fit the idea of an ideal employee and you go to a new interview as a simple person. And then you open your eyes to how stupid you used to be and have to pay again so you don't waste precious time. You know very well that you are tired of a management position in one of the supermarkets and it is time to move forward with your higher legal education. You are looking for a happy life, no doubt, private entrepreneurship. And this is where you need to start collecting a full set of unnecessary and unnecessary documents and permits, and then when those papers are ready, you still need to "open up" a decent amount to someone, and so on. "you give" otherwise there can be no question of any work. Only they won't let anyone open a business. The situation is unfamiliar. After all, it is no secret that in order to start a business today, everyone must first take off his hat, bend over and pay. Well, well, you finally opened your own business, got married or got married, and you had kids. And now you have a new circle that works for the benefit of your children and will undoubtedly encourage corruption, wherever you go then. The thought that someone has already suffered at the hands of corrupt officials doesn't bother one. I've talked about how the average person who does nothing about corruption lives their life, but I also have ideas on how to fight corruption. The first method is dictatorship, but I must say that it is far from everything.

There are dictatorships that contribute to corruption. But we have a bright example - this is Singapore. The country lacks minerals and natural resources in general, but it is thriving from the blue. How did you achieve this It was just that the head of state shot his closest relatives and everyone immediately thought and understood something. Selfishness immediately stressed that corruption was dangerous to survive. In the Soviet Union, as well as under Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, corruption was minimal. In your opinion, the country was prosperous and ranked second in the world. The second way is to instill good patriotism in the people. The whole nation must love their homeland with passion, and the idea of corruption must be as disgusting as betrayal during a fierce war with a powerful enemy. Now that we understand that corruption is threatening our free lives and enslaving us, if we have lost the struggle for our freedom, then we will not have corruption. So in the course of today's debate, we see that many doctors, teachers, educators, university professors, principals take money from ordinary people and not just take it away, but are literally pure and innocent and o. We were convinced that they would extort money from ordinary people who believed in their tales. knights and princesses. I am among these ordinary people, I was more fortunate than the rest, there were no bribe-takers or corrupt people on the way. Perhaps this will happen in the first place, because there are still people with pure hearts, loyal and faithful to their work, who try to benefit people, not to make money. I hope that if at least one person who took a bribe changes his attitude on this issue after reading my work, it means that I did not act in vain, because the most important thing is to stop, admit your mistakes and pass it on to the next generation. is to try to prevent the appearance.

A characteristic feature of corruption is a conflict between the actions of an official and the interests of his or her employer, or a conflict between the behavior of an elected official and the interests of society. Many forms of corruption are similar to fraud committed by an official and fall into the category of crimes against public authority and join senior positions. According to macroeconomic and political research, corruption does great harm and hinders economic growth and development for economic gain in general. In many countries, corruption is punishable by law. To date, the methods of pedagogy and management are unknown, which guarantees that a person is an ideal official. However, there are many states where the level of corruption is very low. In addition, historical examples show that efforts to reduce corruption have led to significant achievements: Singapore, Hong Kong, Portugal, Sweden.

This clearly confirms the existence of ways to fight corruption. Officially, if there is no state, there will be no corruption. Many functions of the state are justified and not eliminated: for example, it is impossible to fight corruption in the tax authorities by abolishing all taxes. Yet, where corruption is widespread almost everywhere, the dissolution of corrupt government seems to be one of the most effective radical ways to get rid of it. In addition to the dissolution of government, there are three possible approaches to reducing corruption. First, laws and their enforcement can be strengthened, which increases the risk of punishment. Second, it is possible to create economic mechanisms that allow officials to increase their income without violating laws and regulations. Third, the role of markets and competition can be strengthened, thereby reducing the benefits of corruption. The second involves competition in the provision of public services, provided that some public bodies duplicate the functions of other bodies. Many clearly established methods relate to internal or external control mechanisms. These include internal mechanisms and incentives available within the management apparatus: clear standards for officials to perform their duties and strict control over each employee. To ensure control, special departments are often set up that work autonomously. For example, law enforcement agencies are often subordinate to the head of the executive branch, as well as the bureaucratic apparatus, but at the same time retain significant independence. In the monarchies of the absolutist era, the main method of

combating corruption was internal control, and it is still effective. In particular, Machiavelli said that corruption is less dangerous in “servant-managed” monarchies because all “servants” have sovereign debts and are harder to bribe. These include mechanisms with a high degree of independence from the executive. The United Nations Convention against Corruption provides a number of similar mechanisms. An independent judiciary system in which a bureaucrat who violates the law can be easily and effectively prosecuted reduces the potential attractiveness of corruption. One of the most effective means of controlling the corruption of bureaucratic apparatus is freedom of speech and the media. External control is typical of countries with market economies and liberal democracies. It is assumed that clear rules, including mechanisms to ensure the fulfillment of obligations, including an effective legal system that ensures a healthy competitive environment, are necessary for the normal functioning of the market. Liberal democracy also relies on an electoral system, the rule of law, an independent judiciary, a separation of powers, and a system of “balances” to achieve its goals. All of these political institutions simultaneously serve as external control mechanisms over corruption. However, not all the rules of liberal democracy make a clear contribution to the fight against corruption. An example of this is the principle of separation of powers. Separating the forces horizontally encourages them to control each other. For example, in a parliamentary democracy, the representative government has the right to dismiss the government. On the other hand, in presidential democracies, branches of government are more functionally divided. However, corruption in presidential republics is generally higher than in parliament, which is probably due to the complexity of the process of impeachment of the president, in addition to the territorial division of powers and the transfer of much of the executive power to local self-government. Transfer will lead to an effective reduction in the number of government agencies. This increases the information transparency of the government and reduces corruption. However, the federal structure of the state, which ensures maximum decentralization, often leads to different aspects of the same activity being regulated by different officials and therefore the spread of corruption in unitary states. This means that the voter is responsible for the level of honesty and accountability of those he or she chooses. Although elections are highly effective as a weapon against corruption, their impact is very slow. Every 30 years of a stable democratic system has the same impact on corruption as the transition to a liberal-democratic model of government. A number of authors argue that shortcomings in the electoral process can have a significant impact on the level of corruption. Even if the election is conducted without irregularities, their system itself encourages voters to vote for another candidate or another candidate for ideological reasons, regardless of the corruption of his or her subordinates or his or her party in general. This hypothesis was confirmed. Corruption is much lower in countries where multiple representatives are elected by a majority in each constituency, in countries where there are proportional elections and a closed party list, or in countries where there is only one representative in each constituency. This is because the majority system provides the greatest personal responsibility, and the election of multiple representatives or on open party lists significantly increases voters’ attention to the honesty of candidates.

This method involves analyzing the laws so that after analyzing the law, citizens are explained in a clear and understandable way what their rights and obligations are, what violations they should lead to, how the trial goes, and what to take into account. Knowing all this, citizens are encouraged to pay bribes, be alone with the authorities and behave confidently. First aid, interest-free loans to buy real estate, large pensions - all this leads to an increase in wages in the public sector and therefore, if it is related to corruption, it increases the losses of the official. According to research, this measure does not directly affect corruption, but improves the quality of bureaucracy over time. The essence of the problem in the fight against corruption is expressed by James Madison: “If angels rule people, there is no need for external and internal control of government. But the main difficulty in creating a council governed by the people is that the ruler must first be given the opportunity to govern those who are governed; but then the verdict must be imposed on them to control themselves.” One of the most important factors in preventing corruption is criminal law. In practice, in most countries, the law eliminates the risk of selective application of laws to suppress civil rights and the opposition. therefore, a gift, for example, can be considered a bribe if it is intended to influence an official. If an official is not prohibited by law from accepting gifts, a bribe is usually paid. It is difficult to prove the fact. On the contrary, theft is often considered to have been proven to be damaging, whether the employee intended to spend the money or not. Another difficulty, especially in the case of most bribes, is psychology and is known in game theory as the “prisoner dilemma.” On the one hand, if all people stop paying bribes, everyone benefits from this. However, if only one private person refuses to pay a bribe, he or she puts himself or herself in a very awkward position.

Conclusions

Finally, the stability of the aforementioned corruption markets is a serious problem. Until the middle of the 19th century, corruption flourished in Sweden. One of the consequences of modernizing

the country was a set of measures aimed at eradicating mercantilism. Since then, government regulation has focused more on households than on firms and has been based on benefits (through taxes, exemptions and subsidies) rather than bans and permits. Access to domestic government documents was opened and an independent and efficient justice system was created. At the same time, the Swedish parliament and government set high ethical standards for administrators and began to enforce them. A few years later, honesty became the social norm among bureaucrats. Initially, the salaries of high-ranking officials exceeded the monthly salaries of workers by 12-15 times, but over time, the gap has halved. Sweden still has one of the lowest levels of corruption in the world.

Reference

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